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in the 'Birds of Wisconsin' (Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc., III, p. 124, 1903) for which I am in a way accountable. This is the inclusion in the Wisconsin list of the Long-tailed Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*). Although some of the specimens in question were identified by no less an authority than Doctor Coues, it seems best to drop the subspecies from the state list, as the Long-tailed Chickadee, as now understood, is not known to range to this state, and I now believe the specimens then referred to it were only full plumaged winter examples of *atricapillus* proper.—N. HOLLISTER, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Rare Virginia Birds.**—There has been received by the U. S. National Museum, from Capt. Geo. D. Hitchens of Smiths Island, Virginia, the following birds, all having been taken at that place.

The Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*) received in May, 1909, which is as far as known the first record for Virginia.

The Dovekie (*Alle alle*), a specimen was shot January 8, 1912, and sent in the flesh to the Museum. This species had been recorded previously from Smiths Island.

The Razor-billed Auk (*Alca torda*), a specimen was shot March 29, 1912, and sent to the Museum in the flesh, and upon preparing the specimen it was found to be in a much emaciated condition.—EDWARD J. BROWN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Notes from Boulder County, Colo.**—The following are supplementary to the status of the species as given in Sclater's Birds of Colorado.

**Ixobrychus exilis.** LEAST BITTERN.—In the Auk, 1911, I recorded the nesting of this species near Boulder in June, 1910. Another nest was found in the same place on July 9, 1911, with five eggs. They were all hatched by July 20, and one of the young was seen by Dr. Morley out of the nest on July 30. These two nesting records are apparently the second and third for the state.

**Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis.** ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—This is the only hawk at all common in the winter on the plains of Boulder Co. I have observed it frequently, singly or two and sometimes three in the course of a trip between the following dates of arrival and departure: Nov. 27, 1909–Mar. 19, 1910; Oct. 30, 1910–Mar. 14, 1911; Oct. 15, 1911–Mar. 31, 1912. A specimen was brought to the museum of the University of Colorado on Feb. 10, 1910.

**Glaucidium gnoma pinicola.** ROCKY MOUNTAIN PYGMY OWL.—This small owl was fairly common in the city of Boulder from the first week of January to the middle of February, 1912. One bird was found dead and others were observed in various parts of the city; the number of individuals of course may not have been over three or four, as they were observed singly. On two occasions (at 8 A. M.) I saw this owl feeding on a bird about the size of an English Sparrow. They appeared to be active at all times of the day.

**Picoides americanus dorsalis.** ALPINE THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— One was observed on the pine mesas near Boulder at an elevation of about 5800 feet on December 17, 1911, and on January 7, 1912 (probably the same individual).

**Asyndesmus lewisi.** LEWIS'S WOODPECKER.— A few birds remain all winter in the orchards and cottonwoods of the plains in Boulder Co. I have a few records for December, February, and March.

**Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli.** GAMBEL'S SPARROW.— During the three past winters I have observed a small flock of Gambel's Sparrows wintering near a sheltered outcrop of sandstone on the plains east of Boulder. A specimen was taken for record on February 18, 1912.

**Melospiza melodia montana.** MOUNTAIN SONG SPARROW.— I have found this sparrow at Tolland, 9000 feet, in the middle of July, though not as numerous as the white-crowned and Lincoln's Sparrow which frequent that Park in large numbers.

**Bombycilla cedrorum.** CEDAR WAXWING.— On September 9, 1910, with Mr. H. C. Williams, I saw five or six in City Park, Denver. On September 11, 1910, in Boulder Cañon, near Boulder, I saw three Cedar Waxwings feeding on the berries of crataegus. These are the only records of this species that I have.

**Dendroica townsendi.** TOWNSEND'S WARBLER.— In September, during the fall migration, I have found this warbler to be not uncommon in Boulder Co. I have noted it in varying numbers from August 28 to September 28.

**Catherpes mexicanus conspersus.** CAÑON WREN.— A nest with young was found on July 23, 1911, in the same crevice that contained the nest recorded in 'The Auk,' 1911.—NORMAN DEW. BETTS, *Boulder, Colo.*

**Correction.**— We regret very much to state that two of the records published in our 'Notes from Eastern Alberta,' Auk, Vol. 28, No. 4, Oct., 1911, have since proved erroneous: *Steganopus tricolor* proved referable to *Lobipes lobatus*, and *Macrorhamphus griseus griseus* to *scolopaceus*. Prof. W. W. Cooke kindly determined these specimens.

We moreover do not wish to be responsible for the three following records,—*Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus*, *Anthus spraguei*, and *Icterus spurius*, as they are apparently new for Alberta (Prof. W. W. Cooke *in litteris*). These records are obviously of no value as we did not save the skins, but depended upon the more or less brief descriptions of a handbook in identifying them.—WINTHROP S. BROOKS, and STANLEY COBB, *Milton, Mass.*

**Birds and the Cotton Scale.**— I notice in the January Auk, p. 113, an account of birds eating the "Chinese Cotton Scale" in Colorado Springs. Why 'Chinese' I do not know; the insect in question is *Pulvinaria innumerabilis* Rathvon, common in the United States. Sanders has recently considered it identical with the European *P. vitis*, but it is probably distinct,